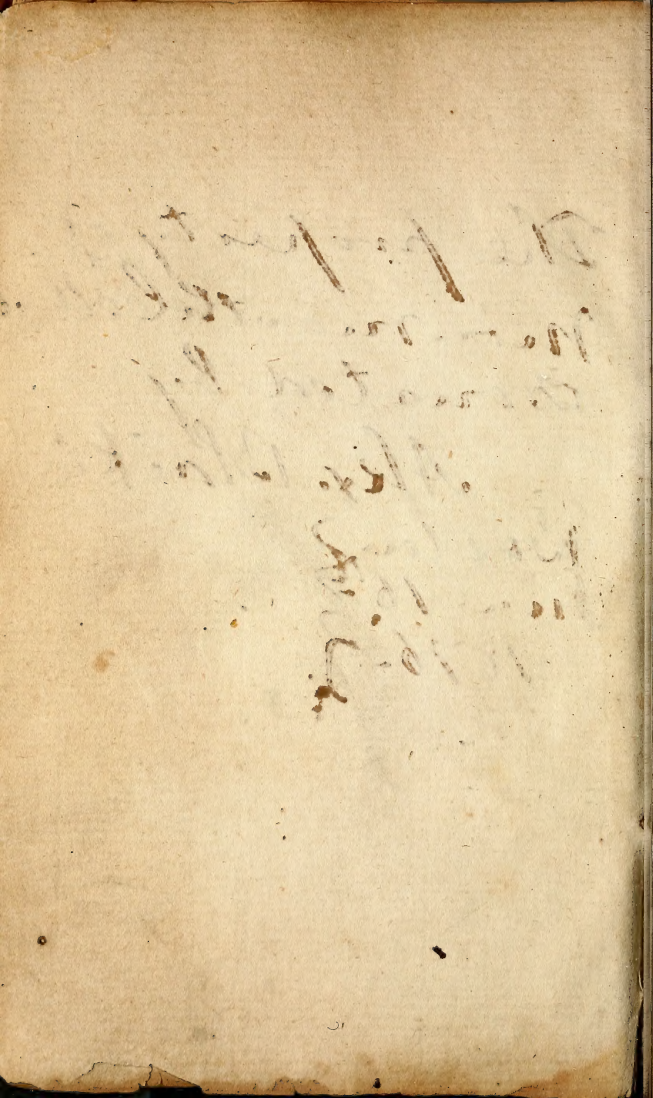


Mr. Hubert Tracy Rairie

Mr. Parker to
1st Sabbath Sept. at
Tom last of August at
the Camp of the
Catholics.

Alex. Blair

The property of
Monmouth College
Donated by
Alex. Blackie
Boston
June 16th
1876.



1835-

Agreeably to an appointment from the Committee of Missions of the Associate Reformed Synod of the West, I after making some necessary arrangements, left Cincinnati, on the 22nd of April for St Louis, Mo. During night we had a pleasant passage and reached Louisville Ky, (a distance of 145 miles) in 12 hours.

On the 23rd of April, I for an hour or two had an opportunity of surveying the city. Here "the rich & the poor meet together," and man sells man, for money.

Persons of all shades of colour
are here discovered, from a jet
black, to the pure white. Some
of their public buildings are
handsome while a few at least
appeared dilapidated. The
population is said to be nearly
15,000. The plan of the City is regu-
lar and pleasant, yet the
site is low, and I think often
unhealthy. Nearly opposite
to the City, the falls of the
Ohio, obstruct the navigation.
Here for two miles a variety of
Islands appear, while the bed
of the River is a continued bed
of Limestone. After writing &

posting a letter to my parents.
I left Louisville about Noon.
We spent nearly four hours in pass-
ing the Locks of the Canal (4
in number, by which Boats pass
the neighbouring rapids.
This delay was caused in
part by another Boat having
entered immediately before
us, and partly by the employ-
ment of slave for free labour.
The same amount of manual
labour, I feel persuaded
could have been done upon a
similar set of Locks in New
York State in little over half
the time.

about two millions of dollars.
Our Boat (about 200 tons) paid
Eighty dollars three locks, or 4 gates.
At 4 P. M. we left the Locks &
with steam and current moved
at about 12 miles per hour, pas-
sing some small towns and
villages such as New Albany.
24th of April. We passed the
mouth of the Wabash and
Shawnee Town. On the North
side of the River, we passed,
and saw a cave in the huge
rocks, which occasionally form
line the shore, in which a band
of River pirates had formerly
lived, by murdering the crews;

and robbing the Boat & or other
descending the River. After receiv-
ing the Wabash, the Cumberland,
and the Tennessee Rivers, the Ohio
becomes more majestic, and
probably nearly a mile wide.
The Banks are generally either
bold prominent bluffs of rock
or low alluvial bottom which
frequently overflows. The cottage
system, tho' far in the rear growing
by rails generally, as the style
of architecture on the Banks
of the River in this region.

During the morning of the
25th we experienced one of those
sudden storms not uncommon

on the Western waters which
alarmed some of our passen-
gers not a little. at 5.4. P.M.
I had a view of the "Father
of Waters" the majestic
Mississippi as we left the
mouth of the Ohio, and entered
the muddy waters of the Con-
tinued Mississippi and Miss-
souri. Our course and progress
now changed. Instead of 12 miles
per hour down we could make
but six up, so much easier is
it to move with the current.
Truly this is a dangerous stream
pieces of the largest size, partly
sunk are perpetually assailing

the changeable current in in-
creasing the dangers of navigation.
We still continued to have strong
upon our left hand, for sand driven
are legalized Characters in Miss-
ouri. This River is in some respects
in contrast to the Ohio, especially
in its ever-varying currents.

It is much more rapid in its mo-
tion and when breaking through
the heaps of driftwood, and
islands of sand it presents no
friendly appearance to the Boat
man. On our passage up we passed
a few paltry French villages
such as St Genevieve in Mo.
On the Ill. side we passed the

American bottom which is
so filled with the poison com-
monly called the milk sickness
in the country that few persons
have the courage to reside on
it. From the mouth of Ohio to St
Louis is called 200 miles.
Having obtained repeated as-
surances from Captain Butler
that I should have liberty to
preach on the Sabbath, I for the
first time continued my jour-
ney upon the Lord's day, but I
do not think I shall often per-
petrate the same crime.
26th On Sabbath there was land-
ing and reloading of pas-

engines, shipping and launching
tright, taking wood on board
for the passage, and altho there
was more order than on some
other Boats yet it was ^{un}pleasant
scene. At 10. A.M. I agreeably
to intimation preached in the
cabin to which as many of the
deck passengers as pleased to
attend were invited. From the
noise and jarring of the Boat
which was increased by the fire
men designedly to annoy us, I
found it hard to address my
audience. Among the deck pas-
sengers a Moravian who atten-
ded afterward expressed

great satisfaction at the in-
struction communicated. He ap-
peared to be among the poor to
whom the Gospel is preached.
Some others appeared attentive.
I did not much admire the
meanness and duplicity of the
Captain on the occasion. I had
great difficulty to prevail upon
a member of the Associate Ch.
who was a passenger, to lead in
singing. His unwillingness arose
from a dread of the crime of
intercommunion, or occasional
hearing. The remainder of this
Sabbath ran to waste.

About 2. P. M. I was called

by the clerk to the Cabin door
to speak to some deck passengers
who was desirous to see me.

I there found a young man I believe
a blacksmith with an epistle
which he presented with a grin
and an air of self importance.

Upon opening the communication

I found an attempt at poetry
in a few doggerel lines in which
I was called a "presuming fellow."

"The front of my offending," reads
as this, I had on the Saturday

presented a young girl (probably
about 16 years of age) with a
copy of the Shorter Catechism
which I fully believe she had

never before seen, and I must
now receive my Castigation.
This headless youth had been
into hear me preach, and as he
believed in the righteousness of Solomon
Weely, so far as he knew any-
thing, he prevailed upon a young
(a son of a certain doctor in Cin.)
who was dogging about this
self-important little lass, to at-
tempt some ridicule on the
Sabbath day. This young dame
discovered had been a toast
with some of the young abolition-
ists at one time of some Semina-
ry, and had received from
some of them a copy of a small

work on abolition by a Boston
lady. It had been inscribed by
a certain Mr Dresser, to Miss
Mitchell by her brother in our
Lord Jesus Christ," yet I
think it quite problematical
if she could repeat the Ten
Commandments. To the young
blacksmith I made no reply, as
^{would} it have proved a satisfaction to
him to have noticed him in any
way. The youth who wrote it was
said to be a student of Marion
College in Mo. He had at least
as much importance as any
other boy on the Boat, and would
require a small acquaintance.

with grammar, when he next
attempts by poetical effusions
to vindicate his "gentle young lady"
from such an intolerable in=
sult, as the offer of the best
book of merely human com=
posure under heaven.

It is a precarious period in hu=
man life when youth in their teens
are cutting their wisdom teeth,
and well would it prove for
many of them if they should
tarry at Seicho, till their
beards are grown?

About 5 P.M. we reached St.
Louis. Hundreds of idle people
ran to the shore as we ap=
peared.

knocked most of them nearly
to sea and between. The stores
very generally shut but the dog-
geries were open in all quarters
and increasing crime and misery.
In the evening I went to hear
the Presbyterians, so called.
I heard a Mr Sweeney of the 2nd
church, a thorough paced & few
Schoolman from the "East".

27th April. I paid \$2.62 ^{for} ^{900 miles}
my passage. Called on Mr Lon-
gathan Thomas, with whom I ad-
vised dividing my stay in St Louis.
During the afternoon I surveyed a
part of the city. Before the
court then in session I heard

Some indelicate questions proposed to a female witness by a lawyer.

April 28th. I today visited the New Catholic Chapel. It is sumptuous and splendid, but not so large as I expected. It is dedicated to Sancto Ludovico. While in it, I was amused with the observation of a couple of backwoodsmen (who appear to have weathered 57, or more winters, and the little Irish sexton. The picture of St Patrick they called a Dunkard, as his beard was long, at which party became enraged, & began,

narrating the Snake killing
exploits of his tutelary saint,
until he talked himself back
halfway to good humour.
To them, the little Crucifixes
were objects of curiosity,
and they continued to call some
of the pictures the likenesses
of Indians, until they had nearly
worn out their welcome.
Near the Baptismal font a
painting is said to represent
the River Jordan. If so, this great
out of the "waters of Israel"
is a mere brook, and incapable
of of great "swellings".
The interior of the Church is in-
complete, but the Spire is

not yet finished. Five Bells
from Papal Europe are provided
to ring all the devils beyond
the Rocky mountains on all
Saints day. Three of them weigh
about 3600 lbs each, and two
are less. The followers of the
Beast cajoled the Ameri-
can Government out of about
\$600, of duty upon these Bells,
when they were imported, if I
am rightly informed.

The Chapel contains says the
supton, 300 seats holding perhaps
four persons each. The old
Chapel has been recently burnt
beneath it a ~~XXXXXX~~ cell

about eight or ten feet square
and six or eight feet deep re-
mains disclosed to observation.
The walls of it are strong, and
I should perform almost
half a penance to know whether
it was erected as a place of
confinement for the dead or for
the living. In my opinion it was
erected to subdue heretics, who
do not fully comply with all
the wishes of the Holy An-
dres". The similarity between
this place and Montreal is con-
siderable, such as narrow streets,
French houses and semibarba-
rian counterances. The City
is

However becoming American-
ized especially in the rear part.
I today ascended to the Cupola
of the Court House which
affords the finest prospect
and view that can be at present
obtained. From this the view
of the City River and surrounding
country is excellent. In the City
with a population of perhaps five
thousand, there are two Presby-
terian Churches, an Episcopal
and Methodist Church, and the
Catholic Chapel. North West of
the City the St. Louis College
is located, a Semitical school
which would probably now

not be tolerated in any part
of Europe unless beside the
big toe of the Pope. In the
Court House a variety of the
most obscene expressions are
scored upon the walls by the
city blackguards. Morality
but especially religion is at
a low ebb here. From conversa-
tion with some religious pro-
fessors I find that almost
the total population of profess-
ing Protestants are in the dead
sleep of Arminianism.

This evening attended a prayer
meeting of Tract distributors
where some extravagant things

were uttered, and some quaint
Eastern prayers were offered.

29th April. I today bought a poney
saddle and bridle for \$51. & Blank
et on \$2.25. making a total of \$53.25

A travelling Man. grier was
now exhibiting in the City.

30th As I went to Post office.
I heard there for the first time
some drives concluding a bargain
about some man of like pas-
sions with themselves. The sel-
ler of course was expatiating
on the good properties and me-
chanical attainments of the
negro, and ~~of course~~ de-
manding a full price for his

ellow mortal, with whom
e must yet stand at the
judgment seat of Christ.

That slavery is a bitter draught
the appearance of the country
here they are doomed to labour
itself contrasted with that of a free
state abundantly shown.

Where man drives man, and he
drives the brutes, you would pity
the oxen and the horse, and
declare, that the "tender mercies
of the wicked are cruel".

After making my necessary pur-
chases and arrangements I cross-
ed the muddy River. At long
the two rivers, the Mississippi and

and Missouri send out their
waters in juxtaposition for
twenty miles before they fully
mingle, but at this time the
entire river is coloured by
the Missouri, which always
"casts out mire and dirt".

The ferry on this River is a disgrace-
ful monopoly. One individual ob-
tained the sole right on the Il-
linois side in perpetua, and has
procured the land on the River
side for miles, so that all com-
petition is prevented. He has how-
ever sold two thirds of his right
to the City of St Louis, and the Cor-
poration of that place may yet
buy him out, to prevent the

citizens of Western Illinois is
from following the Commerce of
Ill. Upon those who attend the
market, and who visit St Louis
business, this Ferry is a consi-
derable tax. A foot passenger pays
2½ Cents & a man & horse .25-

On the Illinois side the land
is low and unhealthy. A small
village, near the Ferry, bears the
impression of dilapidation. A
few French "habitants" are
dispersed. At a grocery I inquired
the road to Edwardsville
in Madison Co. and was rather
unwillingly assured, and not
properly directed, which after
ward I

led me a few miles astray.
After proceeding nearly a mile
from the River for the first
time I saw a Western Prairie.
The solitude and grandeur of
the scene at first attracted
my attention. It appeared to
extend from near the River
Eastward for six or eight
miles, while toward the North
and South it was difficult
to fix its limits. Having taken
a wrong road, I travelled
several miles in this fertile
desert, where neither stump
nor stone obstructed my
progress, and where in the

distances upon the bluff of so
called for highlands I could
discover some dwellings, and
in distant parts of the Prairie
herds of cattle and horses
grazing, or according to Western
terminology following the
range. Delighted with the beauty
of the scene, and pleased with
the docility and strength of my
recently obtained pony, I continued
to scour across the plains, al-
most at a loss to discover
how I could reconcile my
mind with a region which ap-
peared to have underwent, for
generations, cultivation by the
hands

hand of man, and yet was
evidently only a varied display
of the grandeur of the operations
of Nature. At times my course
would be intercepted by a small
lake or large pond, and again
by small groves of hazel bushes
which vegetate luxuriantly in these
unmolested solitudes.

As the afternoon was pleasant, I
did not hasten to leave the Prairie
and found myself abundantly
employed in surveying the bound-
tiful effusion of herbs and flowers
raised by the plastic hand of
Nature in these luxuriant wilds
which reminded me forcibly of

the language of the Poet,
"All things a flower is doomed
To bud unseen, and waste its
fragrance in the desert air."
Several species of flowers were now
beginning to expand, and in the
clump of trees, which are found
here, and generally surround the low
prairies, the wild plum and
other trees were nearly in full
blossom, ^{the fragrance of} which toward evening
became somewhat imple-
sant. After spending an hour
or two without concern about my
journey, I observed that night
was rapidly approaching, which
induced me to consult my map.

and shape my course more
directly towards Edwardsville,
^{and} which, as the sun was then in the
west, I was enabled to do with
out difficulty. In my course I had
not proceeded far until I found
a "habitant" at a pond watch-
ing wild geese with his rifle.
He informed me that towards
evening they would come from the
bluffs, to frequent the lakes & ponds.
He kindly set me upon the proper
"trail" to the nearest house upon
the Stage Road, where I received
proper information concerning my
journey. I was at the last to con-
sider who such fertile soil
so near a regular market

a neglected and uncultivated
d, the reason I afterwards
discovered. I passed the only
in upon the road, at which I
afterward was glad, for it
proved to be one of doubtful reputa-
tion. Having travelled till dark
I turned aside according to the
custom of the Country to the near-
est farm house, the residence
of a thorough bred buckskin
man, Colonel Lundy. After some
parley with his better half I found
I could obtain lodgings for the night
but my pony must for decency
Having no choice, I became a
lodger, and to discover his "man-
ner of life", especially as it

regarded religion, I entered into conversation with him, while supper was preparing. About family, farm, and stock; Indian Milk sickness, wolf hunting & panther shooting he could relate the adventures, exploits and possessions of I, myself. but some of the questions proposed to peevish Jonah, and common in this nation; "what is thy country, and of what people art thou?" he could not readily answer.

He knew that he had been 40 years in that vicinity, but from what people he was descended he could not conveniently tell. Tho' he had a large family & his

yet he appeared careless about religious matters. He readily gave me permission to perform family worship before retiring. After the lamp was extinguished I was amused with the vociferations of his partner, calling their negro lad Reuben to strike a light and count the children, for she thought one of them was missing.

This notice of domestic matters I should scorn to mention, if it were not for its rarity, and from the fact, that this was the second prolific wife, which, from his own account, had brought the Colonel ten children. He was now afflicted with palsy, and

as I was afterwards informed
had lost his former wife and
oldest son with that mysteri-
ous disease, the Milk sickness.
It is quite prevalent in all
that extensive tract of Coun-
try called the American bottom.
I was pleased to find, that the
Colonel had several of his Chil-
dren some miles from home, at
School.

May 1st / 1835. After paying the
usual amount for my lodgings
I proceeded the remaining
miles to Edwardsville, where
I waited to feed my horse and
inquire for the travellers in the
"old path". Dissatisfied in
the matter from the account

rendered an interesting preacher
last year, I was about to proceed
at this late day of the week to
Succowville in Bond Co. 35 miles
distant to spend the Sabbath, but
on my journey, three miles
from the village providentially
met with Mr. Mrs. Boyd & Mr.
Samuel Hamilton, who not only
received me with a hearty
welcome but mentioned to me
the state of religious matters
in that vicinity. I returned to
the village with Mr. Boyd &
proceeded to ascertain if we
could procure the Court House
for the Sabbath, which we did.
I then proceeded about

five miles north and spent the
night with Mr. J. A. Laubman.
I find that during the month of
April I have travelled about
Eight hundred miles, preached
nine sermons, while my expenses
have been about \$15.36 beside
sundries to the amount of \$60.87.
May 2nd I called on two or three friends
and returned to Mr. Hamilton.
3rd Lord's day. I spent altogether a
pleasant day. I preached twice
in the Court House to 80 or 100 persons.
After sermon I was invited to lodge
with --- Street Esq. formerly from
Charleston, S. C. In the evening I
was annoyed with profane

of the Sabbath by many idle persons and travellers. As a young man, agreeably to his Master's directions, was getting his open. I admonished him to remember that it was the Sabbath day, to which he replied, "the devil it is." When I continued my admonitions, I was told by him to save my own soul, and never mind him.

4th. I find that probably ten or twelve individuals might here unite with us if it were expedient to form a society, or organize a church. I received from D. A. Lantieri Esq. \$2.25. for the Missionary fund. After dining at Mr Hamilton's

and calling at Mr. Beards, I
proceeded on my journey about
18 miles and lodged with a Mr.
Pierce, where I had worship in the
evening. On this journey I had to
cross one Prairie after another.
5th Crossing a beautiful Prairie
I called upon a Mr. Carson
a Member of the Associate Church
there who kindly received &
breakfasted. About five fami-
lies here belong to the Associate
Church. After leaving Mr. C. I
found I had forgotten my
umbrella which not a little
annoyed me, but I felt un-
willing to return after it 17 miles.
At Greenville I called on a Mr.
B. Tho' a County town it is a

poor dilapidated village.
It is expected to improve more rapidly
as soon as the National Road in
that vicinity is located. Exp. 52
Leaving Greenville, I proceeded to
Hillboro in Montgomery Co., Mt., or
near Greenville, I found the only
society of old School Ch. As. Presby-
terians which I have discovered yet in
the far West. They are under the
pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Stewart
who labours between there and
Vandalia 18 miles distant.

In this vicinity I could discover none
at all friendly to the A. R. Ch. As.
Hillboro seems to be quite "Yankee-
ified." My landlord was from "back
of Boston."

of Boston. He permitted me to
conduct worship in his family
on the morning of the 6th of May.
I had to pay 75 for my supper
bed and poney. In this village
there are a society of Lutherans
and another of N. C. Presbyterians
who have a brick meetinghouse.
The Agent for Military Lands who
came from Back of Boston
but is now rich resides here.
Leaving Hillabro I proceeded to
Continville the County town of
Macampin. It was with some dif-
ficulty that I could obtain break-
fast owing to the scarcity of provi-
sions. At the second house which

Reached at, crossing the Prairie I succeeded in obtaining a little pone and pork and ^{an} egg or two and some bitter coffee.

At Carlisle I waited to feed my horse and make some inquiries about the state of religion in that vicinity. It is a new and small place, and I should suppose is religious. As I was anxious to proceed to Springfield before Sabbath I left Carlisle in the afternoon for Macaumpoint and travel about 16 miles when night overtook me and compelled me to remain upon that side of the Prairie which in this place is twelve

or more miles wide. As a sign
post presented itself with the pic-
ture of a two story mansion float-
ing in the air, I repaired to the
old log Cabin, where I was shown
into the Barroom as my cham-
ber for the night. The Bar was
formed by two or three, pins
of wood ^{driven} drove into the
wall and a Board laid upon
them, on which the usual
implements found in doggeries
were placed. It was a Box set
against the main building in
a sloping position, with a fire
place in one end and a bed
in the other, and was I think

about ten feet square. This
was the common thoroughfare.
The major domo for the night
was a talkative fellow who bore
a strong resemblance to a creole.
I found him a perpetual talker.
In conversation at supper, I
inquired what religious deno-
mination, if any, had worshiped
in that vicinity. He said there
were many of them Baptists
but he was not well enough
acquainted with their prin-
ciples to tell ^{rather} what they were.
When I indulged my inclination
in the custom of the country by
asking him, to what society

of religionists he belonged? I
received for answer from him the
following declaration. "I am a
christian, I belong to no sect
in particular, but if I were
to join any, I should join the
Roman Catholics!" I soon
found that instruction upon
him would be lost, yet I
endeavored to have worship
with his family. This they all a-
voided but himself, one
son and an aged negro.
Among the traps in his Bar-
room I discovered an old Bible
the exterior of which bore the
marks of age, but when open-
ed I found it quite too clean

for a Book which had been
for ~~two~~ years from the press.
It however was employed as a
register, tho' it had been but
little read. Not only were the
blank leaves which usually
are bound between the Testa-
ments written to the full, but
others had been inserted, for
the purpose of recording not
only the issue of some couple
of white people -
but also the offspring of
some of their negroes.

One page was filled with
"Sarah's Children", and an-
other with "Anna's Children"
together with their respective
ages, and a Catalogue of

of price &c. One Boy for exam-
ple eleven years of age was
valued at \$200, and others
in proportion. This part of the
Book was evidently most worn
for it probably was a ready
reckoner, by which to compute
their wealth. The sum total
of their negroes would show
how rich they were in souls.
I dread that the volume will
prove a damning possession
both to the previous and pre-
sent proprietors in the day
of Judgment. Truly the slave
holder, and driver is more
brutish than any man &c."

4th May. Finding the heat of the
checked to be "little worth," and desir-
ous to reach Springfield, I set off
crossed the Prairie by or before 6
A. M. After travelling two or three miles
a slight shower commenced but
I did not think of returning until
it became severe and I found my-
self well drenched. As I became
wet I thought it best to continue
my journey in hopes of more plea-
sant weather but in this I was
disappointed, for the storm sud-
denly became violent the lightening
incessant, and the thunder ap-
palling. Soon the lightening be-
came brilliant, and very close

to my path, at times it appeared to discharge upon the very road. Once or oftener it struck so near as to make my pony bolt from the trail and attempt to run at random in the Prairie. I would then have been glad to have found one friendly tree to share with me the dangers to which I was exposed from the electric fluid. Guiding by the almost incessant discharges of lightning that my danger was not becoming less, I then pressed my pony through the increasing wind towards the nearest wood. An hour and forty minutes

after leaving the logacious Cal-
bon, I found myself beside a com-
fortable fire in the dwelling of a
friendly Kentuckian who showed
me every kindness which my situa-
tion demanded. The storm still
raged for an hour or two with
abated fury. Before reaching
the house my clothes almost
without any exception were sa-
turated with water, while my
saddles with their contents
were completely soaked.

After two or three hours of
toasting over a good fire my
landlord informed me that
a Mr Wallace from Novasota

lived within a mile or two. I lost but
little time in visiting him, and after a
little conversation I agreed to preach at
his house that evening. While the
heart of man deviseth his way the
Lord directeth his steps, otherwise
should not now have had an
interview with Mr Geo. Wallace.
He left Rawdon N.S. before 1820
and has a year or two since
joined a small society of Gen. A.
Presbyterians in the South part of
Tanganamon Co. where he lives, A Brother
of his lives a mile or two distant,
and is a Cumberland Presbyterian.
8th May. I recd from Mr T. W. \$1.00
He accompanied me to Spriggs

where I lodged with Mr. Lindsey
one of our Elders.

9th I visited the village, called on
G. Forquer Esq & J. Lamb, and made
arrangements for preaching in the
House on Sabbath. This is a growing
village but perhaps not so eligi-
bly situated as it might have been.
A considerable body of open Prairie
lies off to the South. In it beside a
Court House and Jail are a Presby-
terian meeting house & school; a Campbellite
& Methodist meeting house.

10th Lord's day. Went a mile to the
village and preached twice in the
filthy Court House. It is truly a
wile place, and in this village

the Sabbath is awfully profane.
Even in the house at meeting the
lads could not refrain from whitt-
ing sticks. I observed not a few dan-
dies strutting through the mud and
gutters. Sabb. not so pleasantly spent.

11th. I spent in Springfield & vicinity.
I could find but few members here.

12th I left Springfield & after travelling
nine or ten miles I preached at the
house of Mr Peter Lantreman.

Among my audience I had a Meth-
odist & Cumberland. Presbyⁿ Preacher.

13th I pursued my journey towards Jackson-
ville, and after dining with a Mr Rob-
ertson I reached Mr John Lauries
of Birchwood four miles N. East

of Jacksonville in the morning.
I now continued to spend the re-
mainder of this month in the vicinity,
in visiting not only some of the fami-
lies belonging to our society but others.
17th Sabbath. I preached at 11. A.M.
at the house of Mr. Tho. Barland,
and in the afternoon at the Court
House in Jacksonville. Here the Sab-
bath is much profanely open stores &c.
24th. I preached at the house of Mr. Parks
and at Mr. Barland's to attentive people.
During the week days I preached twice
in the Henderson Settlement in Sevier
County. I found the members some
of them at least in an unpleasant
situation by some "root of bitterness."

During this week, I preached in a small settlement about six miles S.W. of Jacksonville. On Monday of this week I went about nine miles S.E. of Jacksonville to attend a M. A. P. Camp Meeting.

On my way as I asked for information I was told by an individual who had attended yesterday, that they had last evening "opened the door, but they had ^{not} then called up mourners."

At 11 A.M. I reached the ground.

Dr Nelson of Western notoriety was then addressing them and concluded soon afterwards. On the ground six double Camps were erected. These were furnished with beds, chairs, looking glasses, tea kettles and bake

over. They now had been together since
Thursday or Friday last. After an in-
termission of fifteen minutes service
again commenced, but it was hindered
for a season by the rain. From 150 to 180
persons were present, but according
to their own account above 200 had
communicated yesterday. They were
all invited to partake Methodists,
Baptists, and others who were in good
standing in their own churches. After
all I cannot believe that 200 com-
municated there for from the appear-
ance of the ground the seats and the
accounts of others there were not double
as many in attendance on Sabbath
as on Monday. Very few joined there

for the first time. In "getting up" this
Revival" they must have in some way
not done it Justice or the excite-
ment would have been greater.
I hope that such things will soon
have an existence only in name
among Presbyterians, and that they
will retire in an orderly manner to
their respective dwellings, or those
of their friends, during night or
sacramental seasons.

31st May. Sabbath. I preached at Mr
Parland's, and in the Court House.

Sackville contains a M. S. Pres-
and
a Methodist meeting house an Epis-
Copal and an Independent in building.
During the month of May, I have

travelled about 300 miles, preached fifteen times, Recd for the Missy fund \$14.33½. while my expenses were \$3.25. Alas! I have done but little.

June 3rd After making some preparatory arrangements I left Mr W. M. Crahan's store of Jacksonville for Warren Co. After calling at a Mr Shaver, I proceeded to Beardstown on the Illinois River, and reached Rushville in Schuyler Co in the evening. There I met with the Rev. W. Frazer of the Gen. A. S. Pres. who with some of his people was called there as a witness in a case of murder which was now in trial in that village, tho the crime was per-

penetrated in the adjoining Co.
On ^{the} ~~Donough~~ in which Mr. Pres. &
By one of his Elders, an intelligent
man I was informed that there
are only four old Sch Pres in this
State north of Granddahl Messrs.
Stewart, Ewing, Brick, & Fraser.
On my journey today I discoursed
a troop of Land Speculators
proceeding toward Quincy to
attend the sales, on the 15th.
A Mr. W. a St. J. T. officer ^(ville.) in Rus.
June 4th I proceeded 11 miles for
breakfast & crossed the La Pine
River. At 9 A.M. I continued my
journey through Prairies and ~~Woods~~
of timber, and by wrong directions

wandered several miles out of my way.
Much of the scenery today was de-
lightful. The distant woodland re-
minds the wanderer in the Prairie
of the shore as it appears at sea.
About 2 past 5 P.M. I succeeded
in reaching an inhabited house
but could there obtain no provisions,
I then visited a second. The old
lady informed me that they had
neither flour nor meal in the house
but she would let me have some corn.
After obtaining a ^{few pounds} ~~few pounds~~ worth, which
I carried in my pocket handker,
Chief, I sett off to look for some vic-
tuals. I succeeded in a rough
way at the next house, and
after-

refreshing myself and pony. I
proceeded five miles farther to
a Mr. Smith, said to be the only
person who could keep my horse
for the night in that vicinity.
I had today travelled out of Schuyl-
er through a part of Hancock Co.
At Smith's I could find nothing
for my pony,
but Prairie grass and a little
green wheat. I passed two fa-
milies where I stopped at 6. P.M.
who had no Bible in their houses.
I think they were from Tennessee.
June 5th. After travelling about 11
miles through woods & sloughs
and Prairies I reached the
dwelling of B. F. Marsh Esq.

with whom I had previously been
acquainted in St. John's N. B. Bound-
wick, where I was joyfully receiving
Breakfast and dinner properly
cooked & now to me a luxury
indeed. He lives within three miles
of Port Edwards or Warsaw on
the Miss. River. I think with six
or seven thousand dollars at
Command, he might have been
led to greater advantage else-
where, tho' his opinion is different.
After dinner I continued my journey
but, for want of proper direction won-
dered six or more miles out of my
road so that I had to seek lod-
gings only nine miles from Marshy.

I had this evening again to get ~~some~~
corn and carry it with me, and when
I found lodgings I then had to mow
Prairie grass for my money myself.
In the morning I had to pay my host
half a dollar for my accommodation,
Lyne 6th.
In the morning an Illinois storm
or a violent thunder storm came
on which detained me until past
8 o'clock. I then travelled 16 miles
when I was again detained 4 hours
by another dash of hail and rain.
At 3 P.M. I had still 25 miles to
travel to reach South Henderson
where my appointment for Sab-
bath was made, and from the infor-
tion which I recd respecting the Creek

I was quite discouraged.
At 4 past 3. I set out and after wa-
ding four or five considerable streams
performed the last 25 miles of my
journey in less than five hours.

7th Lord's day. I preached twice to
an attentive audience in a large
Barn belonging to W. Jamieson Esq.
I then made appointments for to-
morrow & Thursday and Sabbath &
Monday next. The rain today was
very heavy and disagreeable.

8th At 4 before Even I preached &
after service took some steps prepa-
ratory to the organization of a church.
21 applications were made: most
of them sought admission by ex-
amination.

I continued the examination until 4 P.
The applicants appeared humble, and
desirous of instruction.

June 9th I lost in conversation & in the

10th I rode to the Cedar Creek 15 miles

11th Reached there, and proceeded as

on Monday to examination & in the

14th I preached at the Sharon meeting

house, a small building erected by

our people, without glass rails or

a hanging door, and having no floor but

the Prairie sod. I trust that we

enjoyed his presence, who dwelleth

not in temples built with hands.

15th I returned to the Samieson

settlement, preached, and presided

at the election of Elders. In the

Reca a few more applications.

16th Left that settlement and travelled
25 miles. In that distance I had to carry
my saddle & saddle bags across a creek
on a log and get a friend to swim his own
horse and mine through the creek.

The streams were now unusually
full and crossing some of them with
my pony was neither pleasant nor
safe. Having met two persons they ad-
vised me not to attempt to cross
the Prairie (16 miles) that night,
as the water in the sloughs
would swim my pony. It was now
too late to collect the few neighbours
for sermon. They are about 6 or 8 ^{families} in that
vicinity, mostly Methodists.
But if any persons in that vicinity are

under proper religious influence.
17th June. After a ride of 25 miles I
reached the dwelling of B. F. Marsh
where I spent the remainder of
the day in examining the catechism
of the Reformed Dutch Church, conses-
tion &c. In this County, Hancock
the first place of worship to be erected
is Catholic, near Venice at the lower
rapids of the Miss. In this County
the population is sparse and the prai-
ries large. The mass of the popula-
tion are Yankees & Kentuckians.

18th The weather was now oppressive
by warm. I today continued my jour-
ney to Quincy in Adams Co. 34 miles.
A little afternoon I came to the Big
Creek or Jackson's River where I

had to take my saddle and saddle bags into a canoe, and pay a man 25 cents for setting me over, allowing me to swim my pony alongside. Owing to the rapidity of the stream, and the large quantity of wood both floating and fast, it was a dangerous undertaking. About 2 P.M. I halted to dine and bait my pony at the house of a Tennesseean family who appeared to have seen better days, and of whom one of the ladies I was informed was a R. Catholic. There are some English infidels in that vicinity. I reached Quincy in time to view the River

and village and then to proceed
about 3 miles to the house of
Mr D. Shaw. The River is here nearly
a mile wide, the water of a dark
brown, and the bottoms were now
covered to their greatest depth
in some places for five or six
miles. The sale of Conger's land
had now drawn numbers of
speculators and others to the vil-
lage, which stands upon a high
bank of the River. The mercury
stood at 90° this afternoon in
the shade. In the evening a heavy
storm appeared to pass away to
the N. East. Owing to my appoint-
ments at Jacksonville I could
not now wait to preach in

this vicinity tho solicited by the
Shaw family who belong to our
Church. Tho the Cholera was
just before this period in Quincy
and I met one of our people
returning with ^{it} to Warren Co, yet
I was providentially preserved.
19th I left Quincy for Morgan Co.
and came about 45 miles.
Almost my whole journey to-
day lay upon the dividing ridges
& a good deal of it through
what is called barrens in this
Country. On my journey I had
an opportunity of observing a
bird charmed by a snake.
The bird appeared to be of
the

bluebird species so called
in this country, and the snake
of a large size called the Rattle
Snake. The snake lay across
the road, perfectly still, while
the bird appeared in complete
distress fluttering, with its
feathers erect, and chirping
in a very plaintive manner.

As it descended it appeared
much agitated and moved
horizontally still approach-
ing the ground. From its ap-
pearance I believe it would
have soon been destroyed if
my horse before I could check
his motion had not started

the snake. The poor bird appeared much fatigued.

In my ride today I passed a small congregation of Dunkard baptists and a scattered mixed people of several false creeds, beside a few behavers in Original Sin & native depravity.

I was informed by the way that a man in that vicinity had committed Murder when drunk & was now held on a bail of \$800 or \$1000 to appear for trial, I could discover none of our people in this region.

20th A heavy frost was felt this morning over much of the country

My hands became disagreeably cold
in holding the bridle. About
five miles from the Ill. River
passed a small village called
Griggsville the inhabitants of
which I was informed were chiefly
from the N. E. States. About 10-
I crossed the Ill. River at Phillips
Ferry. It was then brim full and
^{there is} about 500 yards wide. ^{Cents} 12 1/2 / bridge
Some cholera then existed a few
miles above. From the River to the
Bluff is 4 or 5 miles to the village
of Oxxville, which I passed on
my journey to the Union Prairie.
After passing a small whiskey
village called Bethel, I at
4 P. M. reached the house of

Mr. Milnes, and in two or three hours after met with Mr. Park, the other Miss. appointed by our Synod to this region. Our meeting was a mutual pleasure. I had now been absent from this settlement six hours less than 17 days and during that period I have travelled about 340 miles, preached seven times beside catechising the children.

21st Lord's Day. I as usual preached twice in two settlements six miles apart, and afterwards appointed our fast day in preparation to the Sacrament of the Supper on next Sabbath. Mr. Parker preached today in the Presbyterian Meeting

house in Jacksonville, where
his services were well received,
tho' some appeared ready to
say "Can any good thing come
out of Nazareth?"

22nd Mr Parks proceeded to visit
a friend from Kentucky who lay 17
miles from Jacksonville sick with
the fever. I today went five or six miles
S. W. of the village to visit some friends.

23rd Called on Mrs Agness. Pentice
a letter to R. Bishop, D.D. of O'Fallon
Ohio, who while I was gone at
Warren Co. had lost both her sons
within a few days of each other by con-
sumption. She evidently enjoyed the
sanctified use of her affliction, and
found the "Consolations of God"

the heart is made better. The
word and promises of God were
(now at least) pleasant, and
not only were consolations drawn
from the 91st Psalm, but also
from the words of Christ the
wisdom of God. "Whoso hearken
eth unto me shall dwell safely
and be quiet from the fear of evil."
I found it even so. I believe that I was
now less oppressed with fear, than
I have sometimes been, when it, the
cholera, was
in hundred miles distant.

As we reached the first family of
our people the head of it was
breathing his last. Under the fatigue
of our journey we had still to pro-
ceed five miles to the house.

Mr Hugh Martin, having today performed a journey of 58, or 60, miles, and in a little over two days and an half 143 miles.

The excitement & alarm had now become general over the vicinity, and mens hearts seemed to fail them. This exercise of Divine Providence appeared to me mysterious, for our people, with ^{few} exceptions, alone, were afflicted. It was (not a chance which happened to us, said the idolatrous ^{He}romites, for the inquiry is, "hath there been evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it"? It was to us all a column, and I hope a profitable time.

strong in the season of a drought.
I afterwards proceeded about three
miles south to the Buckhorn Prairie
where I preached in the evening, A
kind of Methodist Drunkard Bap-
tist was present, and according to
Custom the merits of the discourse
were discussed after meeting was
over, when he gave it as his opinion, that
the people who had sent me out
must have supposed the people
were all heathen in that region,
while he thought that religion was
as much known there as anywhere
else. The fact was that he had
himself attempted from time to time
to preach to the people, and he was
now afraid that if others preached

in this neighbourhood his attendance
would be but small. Many such
deceivers are gone out into this part
of the world. John Wesley and Alex
Campbell are the Jupiter and Mer-
curius to whom multitudes of the peo-
ple on the plains of Illinois are
willing to do sacrifice. Any maxim
promulged by almost any infester
under their colours and standards
passes current for truth among their
"bewitched" followers. Of Abel it is
recorded he being dead yet speak-
eth, and of Wesley I say he being
dead yet reigneth. If he has
said, so it must stand, among his
followers. If it be not equal to the
laws of the Medes and Persians.

It is generally not a whit be-
hind the decretal from St Peter
among the deluded papists.
Campbellism finds still a more
cordial reception in the depraved
human heart than even the compound-
ing system which says, "if you do so much
Christ will do the rest." It says
that "the Holy Ghost has as surely
finished his work as that Christ
has finished his," and that man
must and can do all that re-
mains to be performed. These theo-
ries are published with acceptance
where strong delusions are sent
upon "men that they should believe
a lie." As Campbellism has
not the Jesuitical organization

of Wesleyan Methodism, and his more
remote from the pale of Scripture
truth than it does, it is evidently
destined to be comparatively eph-
meral, while the other will spread
from generation to generation where
men do not "ask for the old paths
where is the good way?"

June 24th I proceeded to the "Sweet
Settlement" about six miles S. E.
of Jacksonville, called on two
families Messrs Dudgeon & Brown
both formerly from Scotland, and
returned in the evening to Mr. W. Graham.
25th I had set apart to converse
with any who might feel disposed
to join our Church for the first
time. Two applications were made

A place was today prepared for
divine service on the approaching
solemnity. Under a roof 22 feet
by 18, between a stable and a corn
crib, our place of worship was
pitched. Corn "shucks" were spread
upon the ground as a floor, while
18 or 20 benches or stools were ar-
ranged in front of our stand or
pulpit which was reared about
two feet from the ground. On the
North side we had a large waggon
drawn up, and on the South a con-
siderable awning spread which
space when filled with seats
would accommodate upwards of
200 persons. This was a superior
place of worship to many others in the

Far West, and in such a place
masses a heart has been "filled with
laughter" when hearing the words of
Eternal life. I trust it was so here.

26th June, was observed as a day of
humiliation and self examination
by our people before the Communion
season. As I was Commencing
the second service for the day Bro.
Parks made his appearance,
having been since Sabbath with his
friend from Ray, who was sick.

27th I had to do all myself as Mr
Parks pled to be with his sick friend
16 miles distant. By the session
were admitted on certificate &
two on examination. Tokens were
distributed to about twenty two.

28th Lord's day. At half past ten
our service commenced, and altho
the Methodists had held a meeting
near us, as they had previously
done to prevent their people from
attending us, yet our meeting
was large, and generally attentive.
After preaching the "Action sermon," I
proceeded to state to them our
views of intercommunion, that as
we did not associate with others
on this solemn occasion, or permit
them to join with us, it was prin-
cipally a consequence which arose
from the Calvinistic view of the
Atonement. The Arminian scheme
is the basis of intercommunion
in my opinion ~

Mr Parks then proceeded to
read the warrant ~~and~~ offer the
consecration prayer and leave the
first table. From the second
table we were under the necessity
of removing a young female, who
notwithstanding all that I had
said on intercommunion, appear-
ed to come forward as a neces-
sary consequence of her attending
there. So difficult is it to manage
those who are unaccustomed to
the yoke. In the afternoon we
had a sermon from Mr Parks
on Rom. 5. th ^{et} ^{al} 1st. At six P. M. I went
about half a mile and dispen-
sed the ordinance of baptism
at the house of Mr J. McMillan

My reasons for so doing were,
that the Mother was then unable
to leave her bed, and on Monday
I could not overtake it, owing to
my previous arrangements.

Truly we had a ple. about day.
29th After a sermon by Mr Parks,
I baptized two children, and after-
wards, as about to leave this
people, among whom I had spent
five sabbaths, I attempted a
word of exhortation, but my feel-
ings overcame me and I was
forced to desist. Often have I
been similarly situated, tho sel-
dom so much affected.

In the afternoon I proceeded to
the Jersey Prairie, and preached
to an attentive audience.

Mr Parks preached this afternoon near Mr Bro. Laines, about 4 miles from Jacksonville.

June 30th After spending some time in making preparations for my journey I between 8 & 9 A.M. today proceeded, (with the Rev. W. Parks & Mr W. M. Graham, one of our ruling Elders, & towards Warren Co. to fulfil my previous appointments. As every stream had been for some time full, the Illinois River was now unusually high, and in consequence of the Cholera raging at Beardstown in our direct route we took a more circuitous one by Meradozia, which village we reached by 2 P.M.

The site of a railroad is surveyed from this petty village to Jacksonville about 24 miles.

The ferryman was now on the opposite side, and after waiting two hours, as a special favour he condescended to return with us.

We were an hour and twenty five minutes in reaching, not the opposite Bank, but where our horses could wade and carry us. One of the Boatmen was half drunk, and other men would have passed us over in an hour. For the passage of three men and three horses we were charged \$4.50. though all that the law allowed him was double price or 75 cents alto-

gether, that is 25 Cents each.
As we were then wholly in his power
he condescended to take four
dollars, that is a dollar for the
trip of the hired hand, and a
dollar an hour for the use of
his Boat and his own labour.
Such is a specimen of the ex-
tortion practised by un-sanctified
human nature. After wandering
six or seven miles in the fertile bot-
tom prairies, we succeeded in
reaching the bluffs before night
overtook us. The improvements in
this vicinity are of recent origin,
we however succeeded in finding
a comfortable place of lodging
with a family from Kentucky.

I here mention from Kentucky,
because in travelling through this
region the wayfarer man seeks a
lodging at almost any dwelling
where night overtakes him. They
accommodate him according to
their ability and inclination, and
charge him in the morning for
their trouble, and as the popula-
tion is diversified by persons from
almost every State in the Union,
a traveller can in a short time
become partially acquainted
with the leading traits of character
of each people. The roughest of
the rough, with whom I have met
are the natives of Tennessee.
There is oftentimes a want of civility

ty about them which becomes unpleasant, and a want of taste about their dwellings which indicates the sluggard more than the man of industrious habits, whilst to their rifle and the destruction of animal life they are devoted even to a proverb. About the Kentuckian you readily observe plainness, and friendship, and a species of open boldness, which gives you confidence, and freedom. True there are among them specimens of cold formality, and blustering impudence, but I believe they are comparatively few. Be this as it may, give me a night's lodging, after being all day weather-

beaten upon a prairie, either
with a plain buckeye, or a hospita-
ble Kentuckian, before either an un-
coult Tennesseean or an ultra-po-
lite New Englander. I feel more at home
for my comfort is generally more stu-
died and such as they have, they
give me. Our land lady for the night
informed me, that she is a member
of the Baptist Church, and that pro-
bably 200 persons collect to Baptist
meeting on Sabbath, tho according to
her own account the individual in
that vicinity, who attempted to
to preach, was by no means qua-
lified for such a calling. Alas!
there are too many such. May
their numbers decrease.

During the month of June, I find I
have rode about 400 miles,
preached fifteen times, baptized
three children, had two or three
diets of excommunication, presided
twice at the election of Elders,
assisted in dispensing the super-
per once, and have received for
the Missionary fund \$19.37½,
while my expenses are \$6.16 cents.
This has been one of my busiest,
and I believe, one of my happiest
months. I will say of the Lord, he
is my refuge, and my fortress: my
God; in him will I trust.

July 1st 1835. As the streams
were at this season quite full, we
had to follow the highlands, which
led us a circuitous route through a
part of Schuyler, Adams, and Hancock
Counties. A great part of the
country in this region is yet unsettled
owing principally to the military claims.
After a ride of fifty miles we suc-
ceeded in reaching Carthage, (the Co.
town of Hancock) at dark, and, at the
only tavern, we succeeded in obtaining
lodgings, such as they were for ourselves,
but we could not procure a stable
for our horses. We soon discovered that
we were not among Kentuckians, by
their spitting and betting &c.

July 2nd. We had to pay our landlady
who was "from the East," just
double of what the Kentuckians
demanded yesterday morn-
ing for precisely the same a-
mount of accommodation.

After riding several miles we took
Breakfast at the house of a Sen-
nebecan, where we had to attend
in every way to our horses ourselves,
and take their rough fare at fifty
per cent above Kentucky price.
Indeed by this time, we knew
almost precisely what our ac-
commodations would be, if we
could only learn where the person
was from. At very few places
could we find grain for our

horses, and necessity often drove
us under a roof which we would
not have visited from choice.

We today, following the "trail" over the
extensive Prairie, passed through a
part of Hancock, and McDonough,
into Warren County. We crossed two or
three Prairies, from 12, to 16, miles wide.
About 12 miles south of Monmouth
in Warren, we stopped to recruit our
horses, where I received the melan-
choly intelligence, that one of our
elders elect was dead since I left
the settlement, and the wife of the
other, beside, another head of a
family, and one of our members, a
young woman recently from Ohio.

There was with us no alternative
but to proceed; as tomorrow
had been set apart as a day
of humiliation. On our journey
we met some travellers who in-
formed us, ^{that} another of our mem-
bers, and the head of a family was
abandoned by the Doctor, and dy-
ing with Cholera. Into the midst
of it we must go, and our
sensations were not exactly
of the most pleasant nature.
The path of duty however was before
us, and consequences were with the
Master. We consequently proceed-
ed, and found it better to go to the
house of mourning than to the
house of feasting, for by sorrow

July 3rd. At the hour appointed we proceeded to the place of worship, where I met not a few Rachels, who refused to be comforted, and who appeared, tho' in resignation, to say, "the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me". Profuse as were their tears, and bitter as were the lamentations, of those who had lost a parent, a husband a daughter or a sister for each of these ties were severed, my feelings were most completely overcome when I discovered our remaining Elder Elect (H. Jamieson Esq) lamenting the wife of his youth.

I had parted with her on the
16th of June in perfect health, and
among the many who had anti-
cipated our Communion season
with delight, (with perhaps the
exception of Mrs Mrs. Richie our
other late Elder elect) none, so
far as I could discover, could
more safely adopt the language
of the Psalmist, as expressive
of the exercises of their soul, than
she, when he says. "My soul
thinketh for God, for the living
God: when shall I come, and
appear before God?" This ^{was} liter-
ally realized (I have no doubt)
in her happy experience on the
30th of June. On the Saturday

previous that mysterious disease
the Cholera attacked her. On
Monday she had so far recovered
as to be considered out of danger.
Beside giving directions to those
who conducted her household
matters, to make all prepara-
tions so that they could leave home
on Thursday to enjoy our ap-
proaching solemnity, she on
that day read five chapters
of the Bible, repeated
many of the questions of
that Companion of those that
fear God, the Shorter Catechism
and (with a thankful heart,
spoke to those around her of
the

the loving kindness of the Lord in
thus causing the wilderness to
rejoice by the dispensation of
covenant ordinances. She open-
ed her mouth wide, and the
Lord filled it abundantly,
not through the channel of
ordinances, but from the pure
fountain of life, the River which
proceedeth out of the throne
of God and of the Lamb.
Towards evening she relapsed
and disease was permitted
to mingle her body with the clay
of the valley, and to return her
spirit to God who gave it,
on the morning of Tuesday.

"Many die as sudden, few as
safe". As the streams were
then swollen and some of them
^{had} become a little dangerous,
her husband when I left the
settlement on the 16th of June
accompanied me 20 miles
swam his own horse and mine
through one of the streams and
permitted me to carry my
saddles bags over dry on a log,
and again exchanged with me
as he knew his could swim over
with me in safety. On our
journey he disclosed to me
much of his distrust of him-
self in undertaking the office
of a Rating Elder; and its

solemn responsibilities.
He was then in ~~the~~ prosperity,
beloved by his acquaintances,
and enjoying the society of vir-
tuous woman, who was truly a
crown to his husband, but to-
day he wears the habiliment
of mourning, for God has
taken away the "desire of his
eyes with a stroke".

I found him ^{sitting} beside the place
of worship, evidently experien-
cing, that the heart knoweth
its own bitterness", and I
thought I could realize much
^{of the} exercise and feelings of Job's
companions, when they sat
down upon the ground with

him eleven days and seven nights
and none spoke a word unto
him; for the law that his grief
was very great." "Could men
grasp his hand, for our tongues
were sealed in silence.

We literally began, upon this so-
lemn occasion, to "sow in tears,"
yet it was (I hope) to us a pro-
fitable day. After two services
we dismissed the assembly,
appointing a meeting of session
at ten A.M. tomorrow, and ante-
cipating the ordination of the re-
mainig elder elect according
to previous appointment if no
objections be offered.

July 4th. While millions were this day exulting in the anniversary of a Nation's birth day, we were engaged in organizing a church of professing people in the enjoyment of Christian fellowship.

At half past ten A.M. session was constituted, consisting of four members. About 20 persons were admitted on certificate from ^{other churches of our people} others, and nearly 40 by examination. Beside sermon, the ordination, installation, and Charge, the examination kept us closely engaged until within a few minutes of seven P.M. Tho' a laborious, it was a pleasant day.

Another widow met with us today
who had buried her husband
yesterday. In all 59 were ad-
mitted altho' five had been
removed by the Cholera.

Our meeting house here is a spe-
cimen of new beginnings in the "far
west." It had neither hanging door
window, nor floor, excepting the
prairie turf, and not a nail
was found in its construction unless
it were a few in the wall for the
accommodation of hanging hats.

Excepting a visit from (Mr. now) the
Rev. Mr. Morrow last year, and
from Mr. Tho' Turner this summer,
I was the first ^{of our ministers} who preached
to them in the Samielson settle-

and, in their Sharon Meeting
house near Cedar Creek.

We today, within 12 miles of the
Mississippi River, have been
permitted to admit a company
of professing people to the enjoy-
ment of Gospel privileges.

May their increase in pure
and undefiled religion, and in
numbers, keep pace with the
prosperity of the Nation.

July 5th Sabbath. This was with
many ^{of us} a solemn day. The atten-
tion and order shown by the people
would have done credit to an old
congregation. In the one corner of
the house was one of our communions

Could upon a little bed, and in
the opposite corner another, so far
recovered from an attack of cholera
as to be able to sit with us a part
of the day. Not only was our little
house crowded but a very atten-
tive audience surrounded it.
We had four table services, and our
exercises continued nearly the
whole day. We were permitted to
wait on God, without distraction,
to enjoy a feast, and a good day.
6th I preached to an attentive
people. After sermon Mr. Parks
baptized six or seven persons. We
then took leave of the friends.
In the afternoon arrangements

age made for assisting the
funds and they gave us the
Missionary allowance.

7th July. After writing to Mr McDill
I proceeded to the meetinghouse
of the A.S. Ch. in that vicinity, &
addressed a meeting of the
temperance Society. Then
passed the night with a Mr
Hopkins from Ky. An Elder of
the Gen. A.S. Pres. I fear that
his influence in that vicinity
may injure our cause there.

8th I proceeded to Meigs Co. 20 miles.
The prairies here are large and
sandy and less fertile than in
Warren. At New Boston the

County town I expected to have
crossed the Mississippi to the
"New Purchase" to see Black
Hawk & Kegonsuck and their
Indians, but we were detained by
the village "Doggory" which had
been opened some ten days before.
In this County there are now two
Magistrates. The one of these
was sued before the other, a-
bout some money matter.
While the Jury were adjourning
under the escort of a Constable to
the River Bluff as their private
room to make up their verdict,
the Sheriff of the County, attack-
ed the Magistrate whose
case was pending and at-

tempted to "gouge" out his eyes.
He immediately prosecuted him
before the sitting Magistrate
and had him fined \$15.00
By this fight (caused indirectly
by whiskey) and the trial to which
my companions were called as
witnesses I was detained from
crossing the River. This was the
second fight since the dogger
was established; and the se-
cond in the village tho' above
a year old. The avowed infi-
dels have attempted to elect
all officers in this County in op-
position to what they call
the religionists. The Sheriff
belonged to the infidel crew.

9th July. We made an early
start to cross and ascend a
few miles the "Father of waters"
which is here (at the narrows)
nearly a mile wide. We had two
canoes lashed together, on which
was taken two large boxes of
"plunder," & household furniture.
Out of the six of us in company
two were afflicted with fever and
ague, and two were unacquaint-
ed with ^{the} paddle, and so took
the time easy. The toil princi-
pally devolved upon another and
myself. We found it hard
indeed to stem the current &
only made about ten miles by
noon. Mr Parks, then in

Company with Mr. Asa Erwin
Esq. proceeded to cross the
Ioway River to visit Keokuck
Town. Finding I could not pro-
ceed (as I had yet to travel
about 90 miles before Sabbath)
I resolved to preach to the two
or three families of our people
on that side of the River. I had
now to get the Mrs of one family
who was recovering from the fever
into a Canoe and with the
assistance afforded by one of
the sick men, and one of those
magnified with the paddle
I succeeded in conveying her to
the other house a distance of
two miles where at 6. P. M.

I preached. To form an idea
of a Western dwelling, I would
here say, that the one in which
we met had for two corner posts
two sugar trees, to the one of which
the Coffee mill was fastened.
The walls were formed by pieces of
timber drove in the ground, and
covered in the Western manner,
with rough long oak shingles.
But reader, do not despise such
a dwelling; this one is a dwelling
of the righteous, and among the ha-
bitations of the just, and happy
would it prove if the splendid
mansion as regularly sent forth
the voice of joy and melody.

is this cottage, at the Bluffs of
the Mississippi. We had then
to take the sick woman to the canoe
and return to her dwelling. I here
received from Mr Geo. Kennedy
\$5.00 for the Miss. fund,

As we glided down the Mus-
kateen, scores of large fish
were seen leaping from the water,
and thousands of gallinipper
(a species of very large Mos-
chetto) were playing in the atmos-
phere. The Bluffs here are about
an hundred feet high, covered par-
tially with wood, while the prairie
extends from them back towards
the Loway in some places 20
miles. We slept at night

within five miles of Two Towns
containing ^{hundreds of} Indians.

10th July. I now began to retrace
my steps, and after nearly four hours
of hard paddling I reached New
Boston, quite "as hungry as a
hawk". After breakfasting I parted
with Mr Parker, who purposed to
preach in the Samson settlement
next Sabbath, and thence
~~to proceed~~
to Missouri. I then rode about
22 miles to Cedar Creek, and then
with Mr Hugh Martin set out for
Canton in Sullivan Co. We travelled
about fifteen miles that evening.
11th After leaving Mr. A. Robersons we
continued our journey until 5 P.M.
when we reached Canton a dis

tance of 45 miles, and 80 miles
from New Boston which I left yes-
terday at 10. A.M. Our journey
lay through a part of Knox Co.,
as well as Warren & Fulton.

This tract of Country is fertile
and beautiful, and if it were
not for the "Patents," or Soldiers
Claims, it must soon become
densely populated wherever
wood can be obtained.

The Spoon River, tho' large affords
but little timber where we crossed
near the remains of an old Indian
Town. I forthwith intimated my
intention of preaching tomorrow,
application was made for
the use of the Presbyterian

Church a part of the day which
was obtained. As we ap-
proached the village our at-
tention was arrested the destruc-
tion of trees fences and buildings
caused by a whirlwind and
hurricane with which this
village was visited on the
18th of June. By it five lives were
lost, about thirty buildings
demolished, and perhaps five
hundred or more acres of the
adjoining forest levelled nearly
with the ground. Goods from
some stores were carried
two miles or more, and one
of the persons killed was car-
ried perhaps twenty rods.

Most of the trees were torn up
by the roots, many of them twisted
like a will, and the remainder
diverted of their limbs. It hap-
pened soon after dark, and pas-
sed in a few minutes.

The Methodist Chapel was un-
roofed and materially injured
while the Pres. meeting house
was comparatively uninjured.
The Presbyterian meeting house is
the only place of worship, which
I have seen in Illinois with
a steeple and Bell. The bell
is said to have been presented by
a Stephen B. Munn of N. York,
who owns several thousand

ages of land in the military
reserve. The clergyman is of the
New School Order.

12th July Lord's Day. I preached
at 11 A.M. & 5 P.M. & heard Mr
Stewart at 2 P.M. They have a
Sabbath School on the Union plan.

13th I had the second day of rest
which I have enjoyed since the
3rd day of June. Eight or ten pious
and intelligent members of our
church were with me most of
the day at Mr. A. Smith's.

14th I preached at 10 A.M. at his
house, to 35 or 40 people, and
afterward proceeded about
twenty miles into Permia Co.,

where I preached at the
dwelling of Mr Thomas Smith
and baptized a child for one of
our members. Three of our
families reside in what is
called Harmer's Settlement
about 9 miles from the Co.
town Peoria. They have been de-
sirous of effecting a permanent
settlement, and inviting a num-
ber of families of our people to
locate in that vicinity, expect-
ing soon to enjoy gospel privileg-
es. There, their expectations have
been ruined, by speculators,
especially one Dickens, a New
School Deacon from New York

He by low cunning appears to
have supplanted them, and to
have purchased much of that
vicinity for others. Our people
will probably have to move
elsewhere, perhaps to Warren Co.
15th. I proceeded to Roria 9 miles.
On my journey a thunder storm
came up and I had to turn into
the first house, there I employed
myself by improving my saddle
till the shower passed, when I
continued my journey. In half
an hour's time a violent storm
overtook me and I was very
wet before I could reach a
stop. The first I found was
the dwelling of a Scotcher, from

N. York City. As the storm
was violent both of hail &
rain and continued with
little intermission for per-
haps two hours, he invited
me to dine with him, and drew
me into conversation. Tho' the
points of his conversation, argu-
ment and sarcasm was direc-
ted against Christianity, yet
some of his remarks were but too
true, especially when he asserted
that "if any man were now to preach
what Christ taught he would be
reckoned the greatest fool in
the world". Christ said "give,
hoping for nothing again" and

whose says he is the Christian
that will do so? He had sought
and he could never find a disin-
terested Christian, and referred
me to the above mentioned Aikens
as a specimen of professors.
He was evidently a man wise
in his own eyes, and of such there is
but little hope. One great thing
he said maintained by all "priests"
craft was to keep Sunday, and
tax men in this way. Two observa-
tions which I had formerly made,
were confirmed by his conversation,
the one is that the fashionable
religion shown in this "age of im-
provement" is not calculated
to stop the mouths of gamblers

ends; and the other is, that the observance of the sabbath has so deep in the vitals of Christianity, that those who are either fear God, nor regard men are aware of it, and act accordingly. I reached Peoria about 4 P. M. and soon after met with Mr M. Yaggart from Chillicothe, who kindly assisted me in making arrangements for preaching that evening which I did at the house of Mr S. Lowry. As soon as I commenced service, a merchant, a New School Pres. picked up his hat and ran out, determined not to hear the old

psalms. Two lines of them were
more than enough for him.

This is a fine region of country upon
the west side of the Illinois, and
many are pouring into it from the East.

There is no place of worship yet
in the village. An upper room in
the Hotel is occupied by both Ep-
iscopalian and Presbyterian s.

An old sch. clergyman a Mr Keller
from Maryland had arrived here
a few days previous to this date,
and a Mr Gaut sent out by the
R. B. of Miss. who had turned
out a little New Schoolish had
left for the vicinity of Spring
field. Peoria is from St Louis,
200 miles & from Chicago 165.

July 16th. After leaving Mr. Loun
I continued to travel up the M.
side of the Illinois River, and
passed two pretty villages Rome and
Chillicothe. During the day I gave
a Methodist meeting and went
to listen for a short season.

The country of the M. side of
the River appeared beautiful
and soon be settled so far
as timber can be obtained.

Towards evening I got completely
astray from the small trail owing
to the recent erection of some fence.
Upon a bottom, through
which I attempted to ride
I found wild grass quite as

high as my horse, and so thick
that I found it difficult to
retain my seat, on the saddle.
After wandering about 3 or 4 miles,
out of my proper path I succeeded
in reaching the about to be village
Henry a little after dark.

There got some grass and bushes
room for my poney and perhaps near
half a gallon of corn. When in in-
quiring what was to pay the master
of the house who was a Methodist
told me at first that he would
not take any thing, and yet on
the 17th took half a dollar.
There is some wood in this vicini-
ty, and it must soon prosper.

I here crossed the Illinois R.
for which I paid double fare. 25
The River had been unusually
high and was now fallen so far
that by travelling some extra
distance I avoided wading
through the extensive bottom.
After travelling ten miles or so I
reached Haney in the County town
of Putnam Co. and there proceed-
ed Eastward five miles to Mr
Nelson Shephard. Here I found
several families connected with
the old School Res. and pur-
chased to remain overnights among
them. The Country here is beautiful
18. Both N. & Old Sch. Res. are

ground in this vicinity. The new
have seized the meeting house
and the old meet. I am informed
in a schoolhouse.

19th Lord's day. I proceeded about
4 miles to a schoolhouse where I
once addressed an attentive
audience of respectable looking
people, and then in the afternoon
went 4 miles to the village and
preached at 5 P. M. to literally
the whole village. After ser-
mon the wife of a Dr Smith (I
think it was) informed me that
it was the desire of several per-
sons that I should preach to
them again, which I did at 8 P. M.

20th I was permitted to leave
the villiage without any re-
muneration. Perhaps these per-
sons supposed that I had
Jacob's ladder, and could pass
through the week where silver
would not be wanted but I
found it otherwise. Some of
the old Ph. friends acknow-
ledged that they ought to con-
tribute but pled poverty of
purse on the occasion.
How very different from the
old Psalm-singers. When they
come drawing out their "two-
pence" saying, "we cannot give
you much, but we must
not

neglect our duty, I'll give
you this, or we will give
you so much". I once received
one dollar of Gen. As. Presbyterians
money, from an Elder at Black
Rock, ^{New York.} I have now preached to
them, and for them, perhaps above
twenty times: yet the second dollar
has not been received from them.

I, from some friends, ascertained
that some families of the name of
Bruckensridge belonging to the As.
Ref^d Ch. live at one 30 miles
distant on the Vermillion River.

21st I left the vicinity of Hennepin
and proceeded towards Chicago
and arrived at Ottawa the County
town of LaSalle. Here they

Have a New Sch. Teacher, as
well as near Honepin, and
now began to find a little of Y-
kee. just about their apology
for taverns. The Fox and Ill-
Rivers here unite, and the ferry
across is the only one in the
Western Country which I have seen
that permits Clergymen to pass
free. The country from the Ver-
million River changes its appear-
ance. The rich vegetable
mould becomes less abund-
ant, and stones of different sizes
are found on the face of the
Country, and from their ap-
pearance they give strong

indications of some sudden
convulsion of Nature. The land
now becomes more difficult to
cultivate, less luxuriant, and yet
continues equally as good for the
growth of wheat. With the exception
of some small groves the Prairie con-
tinues equally as extensive. The in-
habitants in this region are generally
from the Northeastern States.

I reached Holdrems Grove 16
miles from Ottawa in the evening.
As usual I was permitted to con-
duct family worship before retiring.
22nd I continued my journey. Some
of the "bloughs" on this road are bad.
A little afternoon I passed a

Small village on the Depage
called Plainfield. Near even-
ing I reached the village of
Juliet on the Oplam River.
It is a little over a year old &
contains nearly 200 Inhabitants.
I then called on Mr. McKee
who gave information that I
would preach in his house
in the evening. As he seldom at-
tended and did not belong to
any of their meetings, it was
quite novel that he should
invite persons to hear sermon.
From every house in the village
some came excepting one
family of two persons whose

e of them lay sick.
3rd Spent in Juliet. They have a
home Missionary, a Mr. Yalbert.
In the evening the Methodists
at some meeting set a howling
like wolves, and continued I be-
lieve until after I went asleep.
24th None friendly to Calvinism
are to be discovered in this region.
A glazier, a kind of would be
teacher among the Methodists
wanted to know today why I was
not at their prayer meeting last night.
As I did not care about de-
bating with the like of him I
told as my defence that I knew
nothing of their meeting.

In the afternoon I left for Chicago
go a distance of 40 miles, &
travelled about 18 or 20 miles.
25th July. I now found my bills
of fare becoming considerably
larger for a nights lodging,
while in a pikeeoon log tavern
the fuss of ringing a bell was
^{last evening} employed to avoid the vulga-
rity of announcing that my
supper was ready. I breakfas-
ted at the Desplaines about
ten miles from Chicago, where
the River is but a few feet elevated
above Lake Michigan. I then
proceeded across the dis-
mal swamp, or Low Prairie.

eight and an half miles -
sometimes the water lies here to the
depth of three or four feet. It now
is passable by creeping along
the grass, but it was a most
unpleasant journey. Excepting
a small strip of woods, it
is all Prairie from the River
Des Plaines (which runs south
into the Illinois) to the Lake
at Chicago. It is too low
for pleasant Cultivation.
It is probably only elevated
from two to four feet above
the Lake and is often flooded
~~two or three feet deep~~
in the wet season. Whenever
the Des Plaines River rises

but a few feet its surplus
water is received by the ~~same~~
branch of the Chicago Creek
which rises in the vicinity of the
River and carried into Lake Michigan
instead of the Gulf of Mexico.
A canal is projected from the
Lake by the South Branch of
the Chicago via Joliet to
Ottawa, and lands are re-
served to the State for its
construction. The scenery is
that of common low Prairie.
I reached Chicago by noon.
It presented a considerable
appearance of commercial

city. It is now supposed
contain nearly 400 houses,
and from three to four thousand
habitants. It is divided
by the two branches of the Chicago
Creek and united by three
bridges. It is built upon
a light prairie soil, on a
general elevation of four
feet above the waters of the
lake. A harbour is partially
constructed and several
schooners were at this time
lying at anchor. The houses
are almost wholly of wood.
Every good thing is dear here
excepting the light of heaven,
and all the other things of the world.

and a few others.
The scenery here before the ex-
tension of houses must have been
handsome. On the one hand
a Prairie for eight or nine
miles and on the other
the surface of the limpid
Michigan while to the north
and south as well as in
the distance to the West,
there are groves and small
forests standing. But the
town is so level that nothing
can be seen in the interior.
Calling at the P. Office I
rec^d a letter from the Rev.
A. Bower who had visited

Chicago in June, I then
called on two Scotch men, by
one of whom I was directed to
Mr Philo Carpenter, one of the
deacons, of the Arminian
Independent, Presbyterian, Con-
gregation of the place,
who kindly invited me to lodge
with him, and gave me per-
mission to preach for them to-
morrow, and granted me
the indulgence of singing the
inspired psalms, as one or
two of their other deacons could
not be found that evening.
Mr and Mrs Carpenter I found
very hospitable and kind

and spent a pleasant sea-
son at their house although
they are led by Eastern Customs
into the froth of New School
divinity. They had swallow-
ed the poison of some pernicious
errors from Beman of
Troy, N. York. I this evening
also became acquainted with
Mr. Brown from Abbecon^{Heary} & Mitchell from
Vine. Three or four Scotch families
I am told reside here.

26th July. Sabbath. As we were
at worship in the morning a
Mr. Russel, said, to be a deacon,
called upon me, to let me know
that they could not permit the
two sons - - -

inspired psalms to be sung in
their meeting house, although I had
obtained permission as I supposed
from Mr Carpenter last evening.
As this was a privilege I could
not forego, a considerable of
argument and debate ensued.
Aware of the duplicity of
such apparent friendship, I
with difficulty could overcome
my temper, until my feelings be-
came insupportable to the sacred
abbath, and purely to leave off
contention before it was med-
dled with, I yielded to this vice
man from the East. I desired
to know his reasons, as I told

him we made it a matter of
conscience while so far as I
knew it was with them a matter
of indifference. Oh no says he,
"it is matter of conscience with
us too." I then requested to know
in what way he regarded it, if
he thought the inspired psalm
were wrong or could do any harm.
He could not condemn them on
any of these charges, but ad-
vanced for reasons that he
was afraid of offending their chief
singer. I then inquired if he were
a Church member, and to what
denomination he belonged? and
received for answer that he did

not belong to any Church and
was not a professor, yet it
would offend him to read the
lines of the psalms, two at a
time. Another great reason
why the sword of the spirit must
be supplanted by the weapons
of men was, that he said they
were desirous of producing uni-
formity in their way of worship,
and instead of accommodating
any particular people at a time,
they must pursue, the custom
set in the East. He went so far
as to assert that their masters of
the song could not sing at all
I read the line! Finding

myself in a dilemma, if not in
perils among false brethren, I
then pled for liberty to commence
Morning Service by singing the 100
ps. long Metre, which was with
great reluctance granted.

Thus deprived of the permission
of singing "the Lords Song" in the
temple of fashion (for fashion
was the governing principle, which
must grind to powder, my scrup-
les of conscience) I called
upon Mr Brown (already men-
tioned) who, with Mr Mitchell
went and requested from A
Mr Garret the use of his
Auction Room at 5 P. M.
which was cheerfully granted.

As it had been published by
handbills that I should preach
in their Pres. Meeting house so
called at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M. I arriv-
ed and commenced with
the hundredth psalm, which they
choir sang in their own way.

After sermon and prayer, I be-
lieve I ought to have pronounced
the blessing but Chenaniah,
the master of song came run-
ning up the pulpit stairs
wanting to know, "is this a suitable
hymn?" I told him to go and
sing the 50th psalm of Watts
Common Metre, which they did.
Thus I was forced to "kiss the
calves," in their temple.

Who that believes, that "whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our learning"; can suppose that Ephraim cannot now offend in Baal, as well as speak trembling in Israel? If so, would not Hosea now say concerning such persons, as he once said of Ephraim? And now they sin more and more, and have made them idols, according to their own understanding, all of it the work of the craftsmen: they say of them, Let the men that sacrifice kiss the calves." Hos ~~12~~ 13.2. The reason why they so much dreaded to disclose their sins, I afterwards

found, ~~that~~ was that the Episcopalians were desirous to obtain his services, and as modern music fashionably played, and ^{singing} is reckoned necessary to fill churches, so the breath of desolation, colder than the blast from Lake Winnepeg, would chill their mighty efforts to gather a ^{polite} congregation, if the opposition should employ the best chorister.

This, reader, is but too true, of many hymn singing American churches. Providence kindly threw in the way, in the afternoon, a Genl. A. Presbyterian Abolysman so that I had not positively to

refuse to preach to them as
I would probably have done,
for Russell maintained in the
morning, that I had nothing to
do with the singing, and that
they would attend to it, as
they thought proper. A Mr. Will
preached at 3 P.M. or rather read
a sermon from a roll of manu-
script. On the right of the pul-
pit three or four seats were
reserved for the singers. Before
them two shelves were erected
to which they stood, and on
which they laid their tune &
hymn books. When the hymn
was mentioned, the leaders
turned not only to the

hymnbook but to the time
book, named aloud the time
and then sold and paid for
sometime before they took the
track, still looking on their
time Book as well as their
hymnbook. They appear to be
ever learning, and never able to
come to the knowledge of the
time. After singing two, three
or more of the ^{pieces} of the
asleep, at which some of
the young ladies of the choir
appeared tickled and amused.
At prayer they neither knelt
nor stood, but crouched
into their seats, in a lazy
looking position.

at 5 P. M. I according to
appointment preached in
Mrs Corret's Auction room
which was used as a place
of worship by the Episcopalians.
About 40 or 50 collected
and we sung the "Sweet psalms"
without molestation. I at-
tended their "Union" Sabbath
School, (vulgarly called "Sun-
day School") but it, like every
one which I have seen on that
plan, only convinced me more
of the value of the Shorter
Catechism, as a compend of
divine truth. Comparatively
little good is effected,
in my opinion, by them.

In the evening a Mr Hinton, a
Baptist preacher, officiated in
their Arminian, Independent Pres-
byterian, meeting house. He gave
us a semi Arminian, semi Calvin-
istic sermon. For the sake of
enjoying a tune on the flute,
a Catholic dropped in, and
played upon one of the two
flutes used by the choir,
at the time of singing. Such
was the "Conscience" of Deacon
Russell. He could ^{not} permit a
presbyterian Cleggyman to read
the inspired psalms in his
temple, yet it was
doing God service to Gra-

type the musical taste of a
Catholic gentleman with an
exhibition of his skill, in a chief
seat in the synagogue on the
evening of the Lord's day!!

I might here make a variety
of observation upon the latest
religious fashions from the
East, and prove the identity
of these Customs, as I have
seen them there; but I waive
this in the meantime.

27th July. I spent in Chicago.
Here a small garrison is kept
and I was invited by an officer
to visit the Barracks but my
opportunity was then past.

Every kind of property is high here.
Flour I am informed is now
twelve dollars per Bbl. and has
been in June twenty four.

Mr Carpenter informed me that
their meeting house was not
on their own ground, and that
if they now owned a good lot
for building a church it would
at present be worth five thousand
and dollars. They had the
offer of a middling lot for
three thousand dollars.

This place has in Commencement,
one Baptist Cong.ⁿ one Methodist,
one Episcopalian, one New School
Presbyterian, and a R. Catholic.

To the North of this for an
hundred miles settlements
are forming, both in the State
of Illinois, and in the Wisconsin
Territory. The country is good for
tillage, and much of it will soon
be "brought into Market" in Green
Bay. Drunkenness prevails ex-
tensively here not only among the
Catholic Irish, and Dutch;
some of whom, I saw fighting
today; but among the poor
Indians. Vocal Groups of them
were about the Town today and
nearly all drunk. They present
a humiliating picture of human
debasement, and wretchedness.

This place were to form a considerable commercial depot, but I do not believe that it will equal the expectation of many, as the surrounding country does not admit of a very dense population, and beyond Ottawa, in LaSalle County, imported goods are generally brought from the Mississippi. Pure and undefiled religion has hardly an existence in this region. In the evening I was introduced to Mr. Porter, the Home Missionary of the place, formerly from Mass. who had just returned from the East with a wife. I should suppose him to be rather a weak brother. A sound and faithful minister is much wanted in Chicago.

28th July. After calling on a few friends, I left Chicago, and the dwelling of the hospitable Carpenter. My route lay around the Lake shore. At this time the Steamboat Michigan had just left Chicago on her second trip thither from Buffalo. About eight or ten Schooners lay at anchor, which with the swelling of the waves, and slight rolling of the surf reminded me of the shores of the Atlantic. For six or eight miles the road lay upon the low prairie Bluff which joins closely upon the Lake, and then I had to travel upon the shore. On the one hand I had the

clear and beautiful Lake, and
on the other, groves, and small
prairies, and sloughs. About 18
or 20 miles from Chicago I crossed
the Indiana Line, and left Illinois
which State I had entered on the 30th
of April. During that period, three
months wanting two days, I have rode
about 1150 miles, in a part of eight-
teen Counties. It is a country for
which Nature has done much; yet
even from it, the curse is not removed.
If it have no thistles, it has its
thorns, and difficulties, always ad-
monishing men to set their affections
upon things above, and not on the
earth beneath, for it, with its
enjoyments, shall vanish away

On the South West corner of the
Lake the sand hills commence,
and on the south end of it we have
to travel upon the Beach. The
Country beyond the sand hills
which extend a mile or two
back, is low, and not eligible
for a road. Travelling, especially
with a carriage, ^{times} some he comes here
a difficult matter, ~~particularly~~ when
a storm from the North drives upon
the shore. After crossing the line
I found four taverns (the only dwell-
ings) in 37 miles. On my journey today
I saw a beautiful Specimen of the
Eagle, the largest I believe I have
ever seen. The native wildness

of the desert shore appeared interesting to him, for when he flew he followed it for miles. His strength and velocity reminded me of the promise, they shall mount up with wings as do eagles &c.

From the sand hills I fancied I could form some idea of the deserts where the Arabians pitch their tents.

Here are heaps of it from fifty to one hundred feet high, much of it as fine as dust, and as loose as unpacked flour, and into it both man and beast sink a considerable distance. It is also much of it driven by the wind, particularly by a strong breeze from the lake. On many of the heaps

the hardy pine waves in the breeze.
The only stream of any considerable
magnitude which falls into the Lake
here for fifty miles is the Calumet,
the former mouth or outlet of which
has been completely shut by the sand.
By sunset I found myself 42 miles
from Chicago, which I had left at 9
A.M. and as it was 12 miles to
the next Inn, I must now seek
lodgings. I could hardly obtain lod-
gings at all the fellow (Hurd)
a brother of the proprietor was so
uncivil. By pleading a considera-
ble time, I got liberty to put up my
horse, and give him some blue-
es and very coarse grass, for they

had no hay, after waiting from
sunset till nine P. M. I succeeded
in obtaining some supper, and
got liberty to retire upon a small
straw bed in the garret, where
the moschettos, kept singing their
war songs, and sucking my blood
when I attempted to sleep.

In the morning I had only one dol-
lar to pay, for these lodgings, inclu-
ding a feed of oats at the rate
of two dollars per bushel.

29th. I left for Michigan City a dis-
tance of twelve miles, in which I
gained above an hour on the stage
waggon which left this paltry town
at 3⁴⁵ of an hour before me.

At the mouth of Trail Creek I came
in sight of a part of Michigan City,
which I think has the most rapid
growth of any place which I have
seen. In about a year and half it
numbers above 700 souls, has hotels
and stores of different sizes, and
even some warehouses four stories high.
It is quite in the forest, and the half
of the wood in some places among
the buildings is not cut down.

They have a schoolhouse in which
worship is frequently held by the new
School Brethren, Baptists, Cam-
bellites, and Methodists. This place
will be considerably retarded by
the advancement of Laporte
village, which with Michigan

City is in the County of Laporte Ia.
The weather today was oppressively
warm yet I reached Laporte in
the afternoon, and after calling
on Mr. Dinwiddie M.D. I proceed-
ed to call upon his Brother David
an Elder of the Cen. As. Pres. Ch. one
mile distant, where I lodged for a
few days. Laporte Village lies upon
the border of a fine Prairie and is
bounded on the other side by a Lake.
As Court houses are usually built
before Churches in new countries
so they have one with a painted
exterior in the village, but no meet-
ing house. I was informed
by Doctor Dinwiddie that a jury
of twelve doctors sat today

over the body of a woman who had
in all probability been killed in
childbed, by the ignorance of a
Campbellite preacher one St
Clair. He is now held on bail for
trial in some \$800, or \$1,000.
3rd I agreeably to previous ap=
pointment preached this evening
in the school room in the village,
and made appointments for labr.
Here again, I may set up my
Ebenezer, and say, "hitherto the Lord
hath helped me." I have been
spared through another month in
health and usefulness, and he
has safely preserved me from the
dangers of the way. I shall yet
praise him, for he is my God.

During July 1835. I have rode about
or above five hundred miles.

preached seventeen times, baptized
one child, ordained an Elder, and
Installed another, assisted in or-
ganizing a church, and dispensing
the Lords supper once, beside
teaching from house to house, ^{or}
worship in twenty families,
addressing, & preaching at, a meeting
of a Temperance society. In the
month I have received for the mis-
sionary fund \$19.00, while my ex-
pense were about \$11.40. beside sundries.

August 1835.

1st This is a fine section of country, and the largest fields of wheat are in this vicinity which I have seen. Some farmers cut 130 acres of wheat. In conversation with Elder Dimwiddie I found that they formerly were supplied with a N. School preacher under the name of presbyterian and finally had to turn him off. When it came to vote he had the feelings of the ladies so strongly in his favour that while the Elder as a matter of conscience voted him

away his wife and daughter
voted to retain Mr Morel.

The prophet denounced it as a
heresy that women should be the
rulers of the people, but it is
fulfilled by the antisciptural
and antipresbyterian novelty of
new Scholasticism engendered by the
genius of Independency.

Instead of a well selected session
or a congregational meeting of male
members, or heads of families to trans-
act the business of the Church in
the event of calling or removing a
clergyman women have at least
equal rights and privileges
as speakers, and as they are
commonly most numerous

they at times manage matters
"most curiously". On one occa-
sion in Jacksonville Illinois, a
preacher was called to the charge
of a congregation by a few ladies,
and a few (some two or three)
male members, and although
I was afterwards assured by
some of the members of the same
church, that they were not in-
formed of the matter until after
it was passed, yet I saw it
puffed off in the St Louis Ob-
server, I think it was as an un-
animous call from said con-
gregation! This, and some other
members, equally ignorant of

what was done in this unanimous
meeting, lived only four or five miles from
the Church, when this call from
the ladies of "Præcedonia" was given
for their minister: Few things
are more gratifying, than to have
a say in matters as they pass.

August 2nd Lord's day. I this morn-
ing offended a careless person by re-
proving him for blacking his shoes,
which produced a small local
excitement. I preached, thrice today.
In the morning some Methodists
attended, but for fear that people
should return in the afternoon the
erected seats and prepared a
for worship, in an unfinished
dwelling

house upon the sabbath day.
They have tried as elsewhere to
rule here. One of their leaders
threatened the tradesmen of the
village that they would en-
courage other tradesmen to
supplant them, if they did not
contribute liberally towards
erecting a Methodist Chapel
in the place. They have a
"Union" School here. I felt sorry
to see so many children wasting
their sabbaths, in this inefficient
manner. Fashion is powerful here.
My sermons were by some thought
quite too long. However, the day
was among my pleasant sabbaths.

3rd I travelled about ten miles East, and preached in the house of Mr Thomas Dinwiddie in the evening. Three or four of our families live in this vicinity. My attendance was good under all the circumstances. This is a fine country for grain; if it were only as fertile in pure and unadulterated religion!

4th I spent with the friends in conversation & they contributed seven dollars to the missionary fund.

5th I left them and proceeded by Lakeport to Miles in the Mich. R.R. On my road I passed the store of an Indian who acts as the Government Interpreter, with

the Potawattonies, and for his
services has \$100.⁰⁰ per annum
He lives as Americans do; but his
wife's mother who appears to reside
with him will not live in a house
but has her "wigwaps" erected near
her daughter's dwelling. LaPorte
is a village of some teens of houses
upon the margin of one of the many
Lakes with which this region abounds.
I passed a farm today, on which
there are (it is said) 400 acres of
wheat. On my way I passed several
Indian dwellings, Shanties &
wigwaps. At Miles such is the
spirit of competition between this
and some neighbouring villages

that all white men with their horses
and carriages, are ferried free.
The Indians wade or ride their
ponies. Miles is a handsome vil-
lage, but cannot become very large
from the number of similar places
in that vicinity. They have a Pres-
byterian meeting house nearly finished,
and an Episcopal clergyman I was
told without a church, and with-
out a proper congregation.

6th Agreeable to previous ap-
pointment preached in the school-
house this evening. People attentive.
7th I found that Mr. Bower had
attempted to organize a society
here this summer with about 11
members. — — —

August 8th It will be difficult
to effect much of a footing here
but this may serve as an interven-
ing post between Laporte Ind. &
La Grange M. Territory where a few
of our people live.

9th Lord's Day. I addressed their
Sabbath School. It is also on
their "Union" plan. Only five persons
were repeated of all the tasks
assigned last Sabbath.

I preached twice to a fashionable
looking audience in the Pres. Meeting
house. Here a Mr Brown is expect-
ed to officiate. The evening I spent
in instructing the family of widow
Gray one of our people, with
whom I lodged ~

10th I left Miles at 1 P.M. and travelled 24 miles. Before leaving our people contributed \$5.50 to the Missionary fund. Tonight as usual obtained permission to have worship at the Inn before retiring.

11th I found in the morning that the mistress would take nothing for my lodgings. Upon inquiry I found that she and her husband were from Ohio. Tho' the mercury at noon stood at 86° yet I travelled today 47 miles. In the White Pigeon Prairie and some other the settlement is good.

12th It was equally as warm as yesterday and I only travelled about 39 miles.

13th Much of the Country through here is comparatively poor -

The weather to day changed and
I received a complete soaking
before I reached Tecumseh.
About three miles south of the
village I found the hospitable
dwelling of Mr Robert Boyd, by
whom and his kind partner I
was cordially welcomed. After
my journey I found a day of rest
(^{very} most pleasant) (^{to} among friends.)
14th In company with Mr Richard
I went 4 miles north of the villi-
age and called on a Mr Berryl
who is married to a daughter of
the Rev David Ingles of Green-
Paw in Berwickshire, and in
returning called at the Rev
Mr Wells the Presbyter

nam Ministers of Tecumseh.

15th Spent in writing letters &c.

16th I preached at 11 A.M. at Mr
Boyd's, at 2 P.M. In the Pres. mee-
ing house in Tecumseh and at
candle lighting in the Congregation-
al meeting house in Clinton, 5
miles N. of Tecumseh.

17th Returned from Mr Boyd's
to Mr Boyd's and preached at
5 P.M. to an attentive people.

18th I spent in writing letters &c.

19th I received from the few friends
Receipts for the missionary fund.

It was difficult to part with
them, for among them is some of
the salt of the earth.

I today posted 9 letters in
recommen to different friends.
As I proceeded to Detroit I
passed Saline and Spiclan
te on the Chicago turnpike,
and by night reached the dwell
ing of Mr. W. Bell, from Lockport.
This is a region destitute of
sound doctrine. Came 40 miles
20th As my horse was weary
I remained to day and preach
ed at Mr. Bell's to a few
people in the afternoon.
The Methodists have a few people
in this vicinity.

21st I continued my journey to
Detroit. At Dearborn 12 miles
West of the City I passed

an Arsenal belonging to the
U. S. Government. The public
buildings are handsome and
extensive. They are built with
brick. The village appears
flourishing, excepting, that
it appeared considerably filled
with Catholic Irish. It is near
a branch of the Raisin River.
Between 2 and 3 P.M. I came in
sight of the Detroit River, and
the Canada shore. The scenery
is less beautiful and the prospect
extensive. In this vicinity I per-
used the abodes of several "habi-
tants", which presented the ^{same} uni-
formity with the vicinity of Mon-
treal.

Detroit tho' as old as Philade-
phia is not yet a large town.
The lower end of it contains a
considerable number of French
dwellings, while the upper and
rear part is more improved.
Beside two Catholic Chapels
(attended by six priests and
a Bishop) it contains one
Baptist, one Methodist,
one Episcopalian meeting
house beside, a large new
building recently erected (90
feet by 60) by the Arminian
Independents, mis-called
Presbyterians. Beside a
County Court House it has

a City Hall for the Mayor's
Courts and other public offices.
It is advantageously situated
as a place of Commercial
deposit and exchange. From
appearances religion exercises
but a small influence over the
community.

22nd Augt. I today proceeded
about 26 miles N. West of Des Moines
to Orchard and Pine lakes in Oak
land Co. to ascertain the situa-
tion of that vicinity in a religious
point of view. The Roads were
bad but I succeeded in reaching
a small Scotch settlement in the
afternoon. I there found that
the Reformed Pres. had a

small vacancy in the S.E. part of the
County, and that the few Scotch
families had generally joined the
Congregationalists in that vicinity.
23rd Lord's Day. I went at 11. A.M.
to hear a Mr Ruggles the Inde-
pendent of that neighbourhood,
and at his request preached
to the few who attended. I then
made an appointment for 3. P.M.
about 3 miles distant, and
preached at that hour at the
house of a Mr Wallace.
In the evening I was shown the
records of the Independent
Church which had existed
about a year and half
but was now dissolved.

by mutual consent because
it was deemed expedient to
continue it no longer!

The Sabbath of the Lord
were not regarded so much as
the days of idol worship appear-
ed by making every first mon-
day of each month. The thing
originated in this way, after
previous intimation given at
a particular meeting. It was
deemed expedient that a Ch.
of Christ should be formed
there, and like a turf Club
or a farming society it was
voted into existence with
the Rev. Ruggles as pastor and
a few articles admitting of

either a Calvinist or an Arminian
In interpretation as to doctrine
were then adopted, and under
the genius of Independence
they resolved to meet on the
first Monday of every month.
For a few months the new
broom swept clean, but by
and by the novelty of it ceas-
ed, the absent from month
to month became more
numerous. Notes, urging their
attendance, were written by
the official scribe to the de-
linquents, which at times
brought nearly the whole
assembly together, and it kept
increasing until it num-

used nearly 30 members.
A young Scotchman who had
caught the infection of Inde-
pendency in Manchester Eng.
(if he had not taken it the
natural way) was the great
main spring of this modern
Church. Sometimes the perform-
ances of a Sabbath were noted,
but without fail the doings
(if not the sayings) of the Mon-
day monthly meetings were
recorded. At the expiration of
a year or so it became quite up-
hill work to call their Church
together, in spite of all their
vows and renewed covenants to
the contrary, notwithstanding

Five teen dollars use in one year
subscribed if not raised for ma-
terial support, but as the ^{second} year
revolved neither money nor mem-
bers were on the increase, so to pre-
vent bankruptcy both in Church
and finances about the mid-
dle of the second year those who
"abode by the stuff" deemed it
advisable to dismiss the as-
sembly. This was done by the
same authority and in nearly
the same way in which this would
be fac. simile of ^{an} apostolic ^{Church}, was
organized, by a vote of the sovereign
members. In this way a Church
of Christ (so called) was

blotted from existence, and
its quondam members with their
households were thrown over to
the partakers of the uncovenan-
ted mercies of the heathen.
Whether the nineteen dollars were duly
spent in the service of the altar
I know not, but it so happened
that their treasurer made a
quiet move from the neighborhood
carrying with him the bag, containing
a few dollars and some cents
of which it was resolved before
the final resolve that the clerk
should receive one dollar of that
sum, when it could be recovered,
for his services—

These individuals were now
nothing bettered by their spiritual
physicians, and instead of having
as some of them formerly had, Cer-
tificates of Church membership
they are now deprived of them
and can be admitted into no
proper religious society but by
a second personal examination.
One thing was observable from
their records, that no application
for membership was refused.

Their Platform is now a dead letter.
Their Minister Mr R. is now farming
his living from a small piece of ground
24th Sept. After calling one or two
families proceeded in the evening
to Pontiac and preached

in their Independent Meetinghouse.
It is a handsome Country Building
and was erected in part at least
as an ornament to the village, for
only one professor of religion had any
part in erecting it. The force of cus-
tom has in this case, almost over-ruled
Watts's objection respecting the Church.

"The world admires her heavenly
dress." It was built upon some
model seen "down East".

25th As it rained I did not travel.
26th I proceeded nearly 30 miles to
the Township of Bruce N of Rome
in McComb Co. where I spent the re-
minder of the week. In this vi-
cinity they have 8 or nine Scotch fa-
milies who have joined a Com-

gregational meeting under the
Rev. Mr Taylor of that order -
From Mr Taylor who has been
48 years in the ministry I learned
several interesting particulars
respecting the workings of Independ-
ency - When I was a student say-
ing we had to study science. We
hardly permitted to read
a newspaper (tho it was during
the Revolutionary struggle) for
fear of detracting our atten-
tion from our study of science.
Now continued he in our col-
leges young inexperienced lads
form societies, for tho that is
the other and neglect their
studies in the sciences -

After hearing one of these youths
not long since pretend to preach
before several clergymen, and show
his want of qualification for his
duty, I found I must reprove him
when we all the clergymen
present had retired by our-
selves I repeated to him in their
hearing, "Not a novice lest
being lifted up with pride he
fall into the condemnation of
the devil," and I said no more.

He deplored much the "Constitu-
tion of Michigan" recently formed
and declaring it to be Atheistical.
He lamented many of the crying
wills of the day, but could
not see (what was evident)

that not a few of them if not
could be traced to practical
Independency.

30th Sabbath. I preached twice in
a large schoolhouse or small
church on Mr Taylor Junior's farm.
The people here as in Oakland
who had formerly been ac-
quainted with Presbyterians
were desirous to enjoy it again.
The land here is better than in
Oakland Co.

31st As my missionary appoint-
ment had now expired I thought
of proceeding to the St Clair
River and thence directly to Lon-
don H. C. From this I was
however deterred by the ac-

Comets which I received of the
roads, and I then proceeded
towards Detroit to go thence
to London. I today travelled 36
miles. Thus in the loving kind-
ness of Jehovah I have been
permitted to spend another
active month in the vineyard.
During August 1835 I have
travelled about 360 miles,
preached fifteen times, received
for the missionary fund \$16.01 $\frac{1}{4}$
while my expenses were \$6.65 $\frac{3}{4}$.

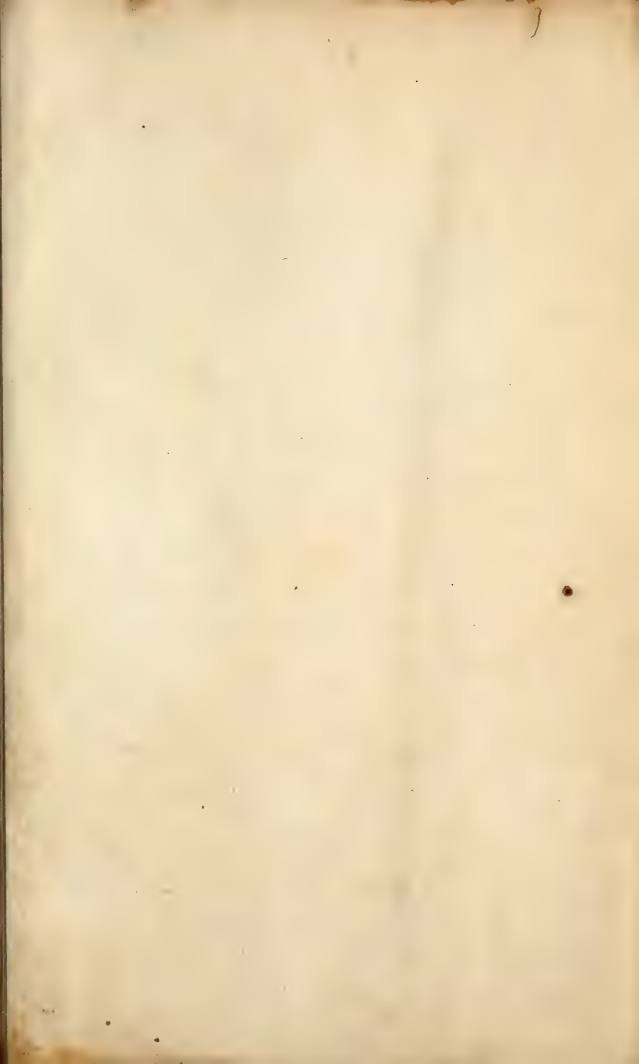












New Jersey to New York 85 miles
to Springfield & Chicago 90 miles
from there to day by rail 3 at 4.00
franklin Springfield. \$9.55
August 1st to 15th - 2.72
from 1st Aug to the 15th -
travelled at that time 190 miles
Newark to New York Dec. 1st
August 15th -
Rice at Newark 4.05
Expense of August 15th to 29th - 1.67
Landing in N.Y. - 2.50
Expenses in N.Y. - 1.35
Travelled in N.Y. - .88
Travelled in do - 4.5

9.55	4.05
1.35	1.67
2.50	2.72
4.5	4.05
9.55	4.05
1.35	1.67
2.50	2.72
4.5	4.05
9.55	4.05

Rec'd J. Latham Edm 2.25
for his horse & 1.25 for the side.

Rec'd to Geo. Prokter Southport
of Latham & Co. N. 1.00.

Rec'd the side of shoe horse 1.25
Rec'd at Jacksonville for shoe horse

for shoe horse 1.25
Rec'd the side of shoe horse 1.25

Rec'd 15th 1.25
Rec'd at Latham & Co. 1.25

Rec'd 18.00 for his horse
Have also added the side of horse

George W. C. 1st June 12.62
Purchase horse 54.12
Selling up to Jackson 3.25

Back to horse & back 4.31
Back to horse 2.21

Back to horse 0.50
Back to horse 0.50

Rec'd the Kentucky July 5.00
Rec'd J. Latham 1.25

Rec'd from Latham & Co. 1.25
Rec'd from Latham & Co. 1.25

Rec'd from Latham & Co. 1.25
Rec'd from Latham & Co. 1.25

10 for 1000
4 for 1000

25

6.76

.9876

82.22.50.13.35-114.85-
114.85-

114.85-

Don't a draft to it

From Lou & Atkinson
Gravelled in the morning
to be dug up
from April the 31st
at 100 miles
at 100 miles

Mr Col Mack at
New Bedford Co

April 22nd
1835

Books left for Dr. Will
in Cambridge \$1.95

Blue

